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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

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Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
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per annum.

No. 17,113.

號三十月三年八十壹百九千壹

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

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THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
Tel. 618

BUSINESS NOTICES W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised Passage
Fares between Hongkong & Canton will come into force on 25th March, 1918.

	Dayboats.	Nightboats.
Saloon, Single	\$5.00	\$7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.80
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In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling public a special
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available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
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Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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Established 1863

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

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3" to 15"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
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FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
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HONGKONG.

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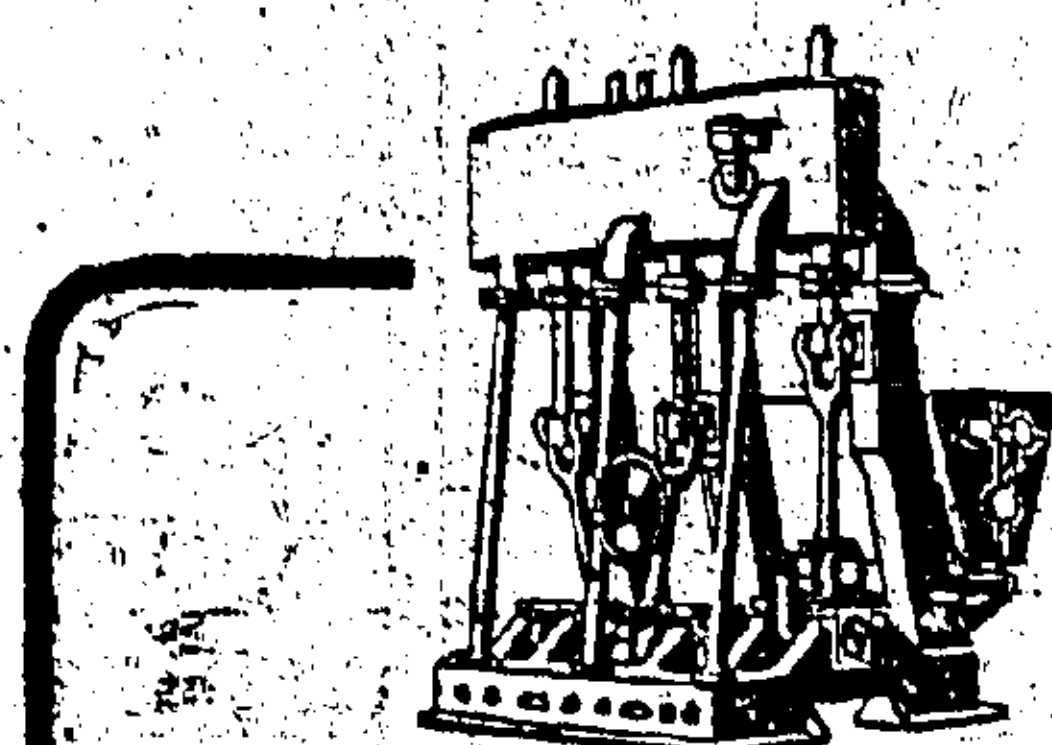
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of 200 feet long.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

YONG FING WA, Manager

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THE WAR.

THE SUPREME EFFORT.

BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS.

ATTACKS ON A GREAT SCALE.

ENEMY'S OBJECTS UNATTAINED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

FROM VENDEUIL TO THE RIVER
SCARPE.

London, Mar. 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

The enemy opened a heavy bom-
bardment, towards dawn, on the
whole front in the neighbourhood of
Vendeuil and southwards of St.
Quentin to the River Scarpe.

We carried out a raid in the neigh-
bourhood of St. Quentin and brought
back some prisoners and three
machine-guns. We also took some
prisoners, south-eastward of Mes-
sines and southward of Houthulst
Forest.

We repulsed a raid in the neigh-
bourhood of Armentieres.

A GAS-SHELL ATTACK.

London, Mar. 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters, telegraphing at ten o'clock
this morning, says:—

The enemy bombardment men-
tioned by Sir Douglas Haig extend-
ed practically along the whole
British front south of the Scarpe
and was followed by a gas-shell
attack around Fleurbaix. The air is
thunderous, our guns replying strenu-
ously. No infantry movement has
been, so far, reported. The weather
is very hazy and aerial observation
almost impossible. Our troops are
standing in readiness everywhere for
anything which may happen.

LATER.

The heavy bombardment opposite
Fleurbaix early this morning was not
followed by an enemy infantry at-
tack. Rumours mention the enemy
employment of tanks. The weather
improved during the morning. It
has been dry and tolerably clear.

BIG INFANTRY ATTACK

LAUNCHED.

London, Mar. 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters, telegraphing this afternoon,
states:—

Following the heavy bombardment
which the Germans commenced
against almost the whole of our
front, south of the Scarpe, the
enemy launched an infantry attack
on a big scale. Under cover of a
smoke barrage, his infantry came
over in dense waves on a front
extending from the north of Langi-
court to Gueuche Wood.

At 10.30 a.m. there was hand-to-
hand fighting in our front line at
various points.

The early morning mists had some-
what lifted and our armies were able
to ascend.

Details from the battle line, so
far, are scrappy and confused, but
it seems certain the Germans have
assumed the offensive on a big scale.

The artillery duel is terrific, particu-
larly in the region of the ridges about
St. Quentin, which appear to be a
main German objective.

ATTACK EXTENDS OVER 50 MILES.

London, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Bonar Law announced that the
German attack extended over fifty
miles from the Scarpe to the Oise.
It was the largest scale offensive of
the war. Information at present
showed that on part of the front
our outpost troops, while the line
was very lightly held, had withdrawn
to the battle zone, according to pre-
arranged instructions. The informa-
tion indicated nothing beyond this
had occurred. There was nothing in
the nature of a surprise. What
occurred need not cause any alarm.
The attack had been launched in the
very part of our line where it was
expected. Moreover, Headquarters,
three days ago, advised that the
attack would be launched immedi-
ately.

Mr. Bonar Law added: "I am
justified in saying that as the attack
has not surprised us, as those respon-
sible for our forces have foreseen and
throughout believed, if such attack
came, we are well able to meet it.
Anything that has happened gives us
no cause whatever for additional
anxiety." (Cheers.)

PRESENT POSITION IN A LIQUID STATE.

London, Mar. 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, telegraphing this even-
ing, says that by the employment
of great masses of men and a great
weight of artillery the enemy ap-
pears to have penetrated our front
line at certain spots, between the
Scarpe and Vendruil, but counter-
measures have not yet been taken
and the position is in a liquid state.
The enemy's purpose seems to
have been to launch converging at-
tacks upon the two flanks of the
Fleusquiers salient, with a view to
cutting it off. This plan has been
regarded as probable since the simi-
lar attempt at Cambrai in November
last.

BRITISH AVIATION ACTIVITY.

London, Mar. 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—

The weather yesterday hindered
flying. Our night-fliers dropped 800
bombs on an aerodrome to the south-
west of Tournai and on a dump
north-eastward of St. Quentin. All
returned.

GERMAN REPORTS.

London, Mar. 21.

A wireless German official report
says:—We penetrated a portion of
the English positions between Cam-
brai and La Fere.

A wireless German official report
says:—The Bavarians in a surprise
attack, south-west of Ornes overran
the first lines and advanced as far
as Bruleravain, taking 240 prisoners.

The Austro-Hungarians co-operated
against the English and French in
artillery work on broad sectors of the
Western Front.

We have captured Cherson, in
Ukraine.

(Continued on Page 5.)

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

the 26th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A Private Collection of Sixty OLD JAPANESE NETSUKES in Ivory and Wood, to be sold in one lot, in Blackwood Case. Terms:—as usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1918. 255

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

the 26th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, PICTURES, &c., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, As follows:—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large 4-Fold Blackwood Screen with 4-Coloured Panels, Side Tables, &c., Engravings, Pictures, &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron Safe, Several Carpets, &c., &c.

Also
One three-quarter size BILLIARD TABLE with Accessories.
The HISTORIAN'S HISTORY OF THE WORLD in 28 Vols.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, Mar. 20, 1918. 252

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Firm of Messrs. FRYMAN, LOWTHIAN & Co., to sell by Public Auction,

ON

FRIDAY,

the 5th April, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m., at Ma-tao-kok, Kowloon City Road.

A QUANTITY OF SECOND-HAND CONTRACTORS' PLANT.

Two 16-hp. Invinible vertical double crank compound set condensing twin series direct action centrifugal pumping engines (one left hand and one right hand) steam cylinders 9 in. by 21 in. by 15 in. stroke with the necessary fittings and section and delivery pipes for a lift of about 90 feet.

Two Cater Rock and Ore Breakers (Allis Chalmers Co.) one No. 8 right angle style and one No. 3 right angle style with revolving screens, concave liners and stings.

One 20 in. by 10 in. Blake Crusher (Fraser & Chalmers) with manganese jaw plates.

Two Taylor's patent 1 yard Concrete Mixers with Steel Framing and Stings, various and spare gear.

One 6 in. Double Cylinder Manchester Pump by Pearens 7 in. and 12 in. cylinders, 14 in. stroke with section and delivery pipes about 90 ft.

One 16 H.P. double cyl. Robey Portable Engine with usual fittings and mountings.

One 6 in. Belt-driven Centrifugal Pump with section and delivery pipes about 75-90 ft.

Also
A quantity of Steel Wire Rope, Old Metal, &c.
On view from 2nd April.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, Mar. 20, 1918. 161

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

TUESDAY,

the 26th March, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, AN ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c., Comprising:—

Single and Double Plain and Hem-stitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bed Quilts, Table Cloths, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes, Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, &c., &c., &c.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, Mar. 20, 1918. 253

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of the HAMBURG AMERIKA LINE to sell by Public Auction

ON

THURSDAY,

the 28th March, 1918, at 11 a.m., at No. 3 Duddell Street, A Portion of the Excellent and well made OFFICE FURNITURE consisting of Double Desks with Drawers, Office Table, Large Teak Screen, &c., &c., &c.

Also
One STEEL SAFE by Arnhem, Berlin, 64 x 43 x 31.

One STEEL SAFE by Milner & Co., London, 31 x 26 x 28.

One UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER, and a number of Telegraphic Code Books, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 27th instant.

Terms:—as usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, Mar. 22, 1918. 258

FOR SALE

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155 Peak.

Apply—

DUNCAN CLARK, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 195

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT

Built 1916, had very little usage. Hull ... Teakwood Length, water-line 29' 9"; over all 33' Beam ... Draft ...

Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H.P. Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator, a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.

Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, Jan. 9[1918.] 27

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in York Building.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2003

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Four rooms in Rowland.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.

30 points each.

Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at—

THE CHINA MAIL LTD., 6 Wyndham Street.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 955 Pte. A. C. D. Logan was enrolled on 11.8.18 and posted to Machine Gun Co.

No. 936 Pte. G. F. Dumbarton was enrolled on 18.3.18 and posted to "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon.

No. 937 Pte. A. G. S. Morton was enrolled on 18.3.18 and posted to "D" Co.

No. 106 Corpl. J. E. Eldridge, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, to join the Hongkong Police Reserve, dated 15th March, 1918.

No. 130 Spr. P. C. Clemo, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

No. 585 Pte. J. Baker, "B" Company, is permitted to resign, dated 15.3.18.

ATTACHED.

Pte. W. J. Carrie, "A" Company, is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 14.3.18.

Sgt. C. E. Thomas, "B" Company, is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 14.3.18.

Pte. P. H. Cobb, "A" Company, is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 14.3.18.

Sgt. J. A. E. Bullock, "A" Company, is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 20.3.18.

Pte. F. E. Jowland, "A" Company, is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 20.3.18.

TRANSFER.

Corps Order No. 4 dated 15.3.18, referring to the transfer of Corpl. J. E. Eldridge to the H.K.P.R., is cancelled.

No. 843 Gunner T. M. Leitch is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 15th March, 1918.

No. 948 Pte. T. P. Lindsay Woods, "A" Company, is transferred to the Engineer Company, dated 10th March, 1918.

LEAVE.

Lieut. C. W. Bewick, "D" Co., is granted 5 months' leave, from 8.5.18.

Sgt. C. E. H. Beavis, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' and 22 days' leave, from 8.5.18.

Sgt. A. B. Bryson, "B" Co., is granted 5 months' leave, from 1.4.18.

Corpl. S. Jex, Engineer Co., is granted 4 months' leave, from 20.3.18.

Pte. S. H. Dodwell, "B" Co., is granted 4 months' leave, from 11.4.18.

Pte. G. A. Hastings, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, from 11.4.18.

Pte. W. T. Watte-Evans, "D" Co., is granted 4 months' leave, from 21.3.18.

Spr. F. Grant Smith, Engineer Co., is granted 20 days' leave, from 19.3.18.

Pte. D. Keith, "B" Co., is granted 90 days' leave, from 31.3.18.

Pte. R. G. Southerton, I.G. Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 17.3.18.

Pte. R. A. Ramsay, "B" Co., is granted extension of leave until end of April, 1918.

MUSKETRY.

Annual Musketry Course, Individual Field Practices, at Kowloon City Range, on Sunday, 24th inst., for all N.C.O.s and men of "A" and "B" Companies, Mounted Section and Signalling Section who have not completed these practices.

Parade—At Blake Pier at 8.00 a.m. and proceed by launch to Kowloon City.

Dress—Marching order. Helmets to be worn. Lieut. Evans-Jones and 2nd Lieut. Thomas will attend.

Note—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire these practices.

At Headquarters on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Platoon drill will be practised.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, Y.D.

PARADES.

Saturday, 23rd inst.:—

2.50 p.m.—At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. The following N.C.O.s and men will attend:—Sgt. Crawford, 1/Bomb. Battalion and Wilson and Gunners Fisher, Martin and Rapley.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. Class.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. Class.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

STANDARD DRILL SECTION.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

STANDARD DRILL SECTION.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

22nd to 26th inst.:—

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters: Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m.; electricians at 6.30 p.m.

OFFICIALS MEET FOR DUTY.

Belchers—2nd Lieut. Mathewman.

Lycamun—2nd Lieut. Templeton.

Stonecutters—2nd Lieut. Masley.

INSTRUCTION FOR N.C.O.s AND MEN OF INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lycamun at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff.

Sergts. Orendeng and Parsons, R.E. Corp. Day and 2nd Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C., at Belchers; and Staff Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C., at Lycamun.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress, drill order.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

Note—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

5.15 p.m.—No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Platoon drill.

5.30 p.m.—No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m., and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Dress, drill order.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

5.10 p.m.—Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

7.10 a.m.—No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Wednesday, 27th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters, Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

6.10 p.m.—Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend:—Pte. Field, Irvine, Labrum, Logan, McKenna, Pinquet and Stapleton.

PARTYED SECTION.

Monday, 25th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order.

Tuesday, 26th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note—Only those who have passed the Tests of Elementary Training may fire.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, etc., as above.

STANDARD DRILL SECTION.

Thursday, 28th inst.:—

5.15 p.m.—Parade at Headquarters.

NOTICE

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to India. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in India the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship. It is one of the Anglo-Indians' "little bits" in the war.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DIARRHŒA, and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., London, S.E.



BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeper sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 Cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

To-day's Advertisements

MARATHON RACE.

OPEN to all SERVICES UNIFORMS, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS and the PUBLIC generally.
STATUE SQUARE (Law Courts) to SHAWKIEN and BACK.
Distance about 10 miles.

SATURDAY, April 13th, 1918.
Starting at 3 p.m.

Prizes according to number of Entries.
Conditions:—Go as you please. No stopping.
Minimum clothing, singlet and shorts.
Entrance fee One Dollar, to be sent with name and rank (if any) to:—
Staff Inspector J. C. WILDIN,
Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters,
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street.
Entries close on Saturday, April 13th.
Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

SANTARY BOARD OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the Owners, during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Cases and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Boats in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime-washed up to the level of the First Floor.

Carpet, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be Cleaned.

The WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Clarendon Street.

G. M. W. REYNOLDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 23rd Day of March, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the contractors) on

THURSDAY,

the 28th March, 1918, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 28, Jordan Road, Top Flat, (off Nathan Road), Kowloon, (next Diocesan Girls' School),

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

As follows:—
Stained Teak Dining Room Suite, Desk, Fender, &c., "Jacobean Style," Cabinet Gramophone and Stand, and Music Cabinet, Special Artists Model, Water Colours and Prints by Yamamoto, (Artistically framed), Plate and Glass Ware, &c.

Bedroom Furniture (Famed teak).

Also

One KOREAN CABINET.
A number of lots of Books comprising Works on Occult Subjects, Poems and Drama, Novels, Art-Magazines, &c., New Tennis Racquet and Press, Electric Fittings, &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of Sale.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Mar. 23, 1918.

THIS WEEK'S

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL."

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE WEEK'S REPORTS OF THE TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

PRICE 5s (each) per Copy.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAR. 23, 1918.

THE SUPREME EFFORT.

HINDENBURG talked a couple of months ago of being in Paris by April 1st, but as the great German offensive, which was expected to begin in February, has only just started, it is probable that HINDENBURG has at least changed the date, if indeed the experience of the "testing operations" along the whole front during the past few weeks has not caused him to doubt whether he really is not as little of a prophet as the KAISER who it may be recalled counted upon eating his Christmas dinner in Paris in 1914. The great attack by which Germany hopes to achieve victory in the war has at last been launched on a scale not hitherto attempted in the whole course of the war. Germany, through the collapse of Russia, has been able to enormously strengthen her position on the Western Front, by men and material, and for the first time, she has the help on this front of the Austro-Hungarians. No doubt the enemy hoped to surprise the Allies by striking where the great attack has been launched; and it is highly satisfactory to learn that the Allied Military authorities have not only been expecting the commencement of the enemy offensive at any moment during the past three days, but that they also expected that it would be launched in the sector that the Germans have chosen. The confidence expressed by Mr. BONAR LAW when announcing in the House of Commons that the attack had commenced is cheering. All past evidence had indicated that the offensive would be conducted upon principles of surprise. The winter training of the enemy Divisions has been based upon the idea of repeating the tactics which succeeded in Galicia, Riga and on the Isonzo. We have also been told by the Press Correspondents that the enemy's training exercises have been based upon the principle of the infantry breaking through without artillery preparation and this was taken as confirming the idea that the Germans would employ Tanks. We were further told that the enemy was expecting great results from a new poison gas and that the British knew that he intended using gas shells very freely. If in face of this information to-day's telegrams reveal anything at all in the nature of surprise, it is that resort was made to the "preliminary bombardment." When the enemy broke through on the Italian front they did so while a heavy bombardment was in progress along the whole line except in the one sector where they had chosen to make the attack. The enemy doubtless felt that this was a strategy that there was no hope of successfully repeating on the Western front. We have entered upon the most critical phase of the war, and the progress of the great battle which has just begun, and is likely to be of long duration, will be watched with no little anxiety by the peoples of every belligerent country. Mr. BONAR LAW in a recent speech when referring to the confidence of the British Commanders at the Front in their superiority remarked:—"That does not mean that if an attack were made there would be no losses of territory. Any side choosing to con-

centrate sufficiently upon a narrow front could carry it. That might happen, if an attack occurs, but if it does happen, I am confident its true significance will be realised by the British people as well as the soldiers, whose one desire will be to recover lost ground." Now that the attack has actually commenced these few words of advice might be usefully borne in mind.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Athletes will be interested in the advertisement in another column of a Marathon race which is being organised under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve.

A Chinese reported to the Police that whilst he was on the way to a money changer to change a \$50 bank note yesterday, two men attacked him and robbed him of the money.

It is officially notified that the Commandant has appointed Acting Lieutenant E. T. Johns, R.N.R., to be Officer in charge of the Examination Service, vice Lieutenant F. Medway, R.N.

Large crowds of Chinese assembled in the streets this afternoon to witness the transfer to the Tung Wah mortuary of the remains of Mrs. Choy, a very wealthy resident who lost her life in the tragedy at the Race-course.

A rickshaw coolie was fined \$1 by Mr. Wood this morning for attempting to export fifty silver dollars without a permit. The money was ordered to be confiscated. The coolie said the money had been given to him by friends to take to Swatow.

About twenty minutes to one this morning, fire broke out at No. 5 Hollywood Road, the ground floor of which was a printer's shop. A great deal of paper was stored in the basement of the ground floor and it is believed that the fire originated there. The floor was practically gutted and the damage done is estimated at \$8,500. There was no insurance on the property.

The Concert arranged by Prof. E. Danenberg for the benefit of the Orphans of the Portuguese victims who perished in the Race Course Disaster will take place on Monday, at 5.15 p.m. in the St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall. H. E. the Governor will be present. Mrs. Bulman, Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Marjell, Prof. Danenberg and his pupils will take part. Prof. Papini, Mr. Parnes and Prof. Danenberg will play a trio by Beethoven for Piano, violin and cello.

With reference to the recent announcement of the Cinema performance for the Troops and their friends at the Royal Artillery Theatre, it should have been stated that "The Fatal Ring" is being presented by the kind permission of the Management of the Victoria Theatre. A highly successful entertainment was given on Thursday evening, and similar shows will be presented on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock from March 27th onwards, the "Fatal Ring" being screened on Wednesdays.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MR. T. L. PERKINS APPOINTED FIRST ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

It is announced in the Government Gazette that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Thomas Luff Perkins to be First Assistant Director of Public Works, vice Mr. Alec Fleming Churchill, retired on pension, with effect from the 21st February, 1918.

THE EPIDEMIC.

Eight cases of cerebro-spinal fever were reported to the Medical Officer of Health yesterday. There were eight deaths from the disease.

BEST MEDICINE MADE.

A better medicine cannot be made than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieves the lungs, opens the secretions, aids expectoration and assists nature in restoring the system to healthy condition. Besides, it contains no opiates and is perfectly safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RACE COURSE TRAGEDY INQUIRY.

TWELFTH DAY.

When the Court of Inquiry resumed this morning, the Coroner said that the jury was satisfied that the weight of evidence to the present was in favour of the suggestion that the fire broke out after the collapse, and they were not anxious to hear any further evidence to confirm this. They were also satisfied that the fire broke out 20 seconds to a minute after the collapse. Further evidence tended to show that the fire broke out in the lower shed at a point between sheds 8, 9 and 10 and any evidence confirming this would not be of any use. With reference to the sittings, the jury would sit on Monday next at 2.15 p.m. instead of 11 o'clock in the morning, as it was not convenient to them, and that sittings might possibly continue till after 5 p.m. On other days the jury would sit at 11 a.m. as usual and continue during the afternoon until after Thursday when the sittings would be adjourned until the following Tuesday.

THE FIRE BRIGADE EVIDENCE.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police and also Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, giving evidence, said that no fire precautions had ever been taken for the Race Course matches. There were no regulations regarding the precautions of fire in matches except in the case of theatrical performances. He produced permits issued for Chinese theatres under the regulations. As far as he knew the form of permit issued for temporary buildings provided for the enforcement of precautions against fire. Except by cutting a gap it was impossible to extinguish fire in matches except in its initial stages. It was the duty of the Fire Brigade in extinguishing the fire, to protect the adjoining buildings and to protect life and property. The general rule in the case of theatrical matches is, in addition to having buckets of water for a "despatch" to be sent in charge of Chinese firemen, who were to be on continuous duty day and night at the expense of the lessees. This was sometimes done for theatrical performances in permanent buildings. The Fire Brigade did not always attend. The Tai Ping theatre and the City Hall have their own arrangements and it was the custom of the Fire Brigade to supplement these arrangements. The Fire Brigade also attended the Fair on Murray Parade ground on Heather Day when the performances were continued at night. It was only where fire precautions were compelled by law that they had never been made of the Fire Brigade. The use of the Fire Brigade would not be to the best interest, as a number of firemen would be withdrawn from the Central Station.

By the Crown Solicitor.—The question of providing precautions against fire had never been considered. The design of a permanent shed would be referred to him by the Building Authorities for a statement of fire appliances required. He had advised with regard to the precautions at the Fair on Heather Day. Witness first heard of the collapse at the Peak, between 3.06 and 3.10 p.m. by a telephonic message from the Central Police Station. He ascertained that the Fire Brigade had already gone down to the Race Course and that a fire had broken out. When he reached the Race Course he found the fire engines already there. Witness detailed to the Court the position of the different hydrants, hose, etc. Continuing witness said there was not sufficient pressure of water in any of the hydrants for any practical use, and even the water in the tank was insufficient to fight one horse. About 3.30 p.m. the sheds were almost burnt up and there was no chance whatever of saving a single life. Before the Fire-boat arrived water was pumped from the harbour. When the fire was out witness instructed that the bodies should be taken from the wreckage and laid out in a row. A cordon was made around the fire and remained there until the evening of the next day. A great number, about 50% of the bodies were found in a crouching position and they gave him the impression that they had been squashed in that position. The greatest number of bodies were found near sheds 8 and 9 and another heap of about 25 was found in front of shed No. 7. Of the large heap of bodies, witness said it looked as if the people had been shot down a chute.

The following day, witness accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Ward and Inspector Watt counted 570 bodies. The Sanitary Board Department, especially the coolies, gave great assistance. The Golf Club was still burning the next day, and when a hose was turned on it there was sufficient pressure on one hose to play on any fire. The inquiry was adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

BILLIARDS.

The second semi-final of the Hongkong Billiard Championship, in which Yung To Hong meets H. Gray, will be played to-night at the Victoria Recreation Club, at 9 p.m.

The winner of this match will meet Gunner Lord next Saturday to decide who shall play Sergeant Pitt for the Championship.

PEKING: ITS TEMPLES AND PALACES.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE BY SIR CHARLES ELIOT.

A very interesting lecture was delivered by Sir Charles Eliot at the Helena May Institute last night, before a gathering of appreciative listeners. His Excellency the Governor presided, and amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Pollock, K.C., The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. G. E. Anderson, American Consul-General, Mr. A. Harris, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. and Mr. Ralph.

The subject of the lecture, "Peking: its Temples and Palaces," was illustrated by beautiful lantern slides which added further interest to the lecture.

Sir Charles said the series of views of Peking he proposed to show them were based on a collection of photographs taken by a Japanese Commission which was sent there during the occupation of Peking by the European Powers and Japan in 1900. The object of the collection was to bring out the beautiful points of Chinese architecture and hence most of the views were taken of temples and palaces; views of places such as the Legation Quarter, etc. which might be of interest from other points of view were unfortunately not taken. During the course of the lecture in which many fine views of the Forbidden City were screened, the lecturer reviewed the conditions of Peking under the different dynasties. Reference was made to Marco Polo and Father Alvarez who had left them some fine descriptions of the buildings at that period. Very few of the buildings of the present period were of much antiquity, though for a long time there had been a city more or less on the present site. The first was said to have been built as early as 700 B.C. to the north of the present city, but later on as the Government changed hands, more and more cities were added to the south side. The first of these cities was called "Yen," a name which is still used in Chinese literature to the designate Capital. Referring to a Chinese bronze lion, the lecturer said it was not surprising that the statue should be so different from the real animal, as the Chinese had no conception whatever of the lion. In the memory of the human race lions never existed in China. Some interesting views were those of the Temple of Heaven, the hall where the diplomatic body was first received by the Chinese Emperor, and the Buddhist temples. Other fine views were those of the palaces in the Middle City; peculiar stairways exquisitely carved, and the summer palaces in a lovely covered lake. Concluding, the lecturer said he hoped the audience had found something interesting in the Chinese architecture. As for himself he admired it very much and regretted that they should have been left to decay by the Chinese of the present day. It was unfortunate that the Chinese thought that anyone offering sacrifice in the Temple of Heaven was equivalent to claiming to be the Emperor of China so that no Chinese President attempted to use it. He hoped, however, that if they could not use it, they would at least preserve the buildings in good condition as memorial of a high style of religious architecture.

In proposing a vote of thanks, H. E. the Governor said they were fortunate indeed to have had a view of the unique photographs which Sir Charles Eliot had been so good to show them. Many of them perhaps had, like himself, lived outside the walls of the Forbidden City and had longed to get in and see what was inside. He recollected an escapade of his in his student days, about 35 years ago, when he and a fellow student conceived a plan to get into the city by a stratagem. Fortunately for him their intentions were discovered by the British Minister who made them promise not to carry out their plan, and up to the present day he had never been able to get a sight of the Forbidden City. But now they had a very good idea of what the City looked like. The architecture shown them was of great beauty and he wished they had some of it here in Hongkong. In thanking Sir Charles Eliot for his excellent photographs and the very interesting lecture, he would also mention Mr. Warren of the University who had taken so much time in the reproduction of the photos.—(Cheers.)

HUB IT IN.

A good many people think rheumatism cannot be cured without taking powerful medicine. Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller, however, thoroughly cures the skin has cured many rheumatism and many internal remedies in existence and gives relief quicker. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LIMITED.

The twenty-ninth ordinary annual meeting of the above Company was held this morning at the offices of the Company, at 11.30 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. D. LANDALE presided, and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Rev. Father Robert and Mr. A. O. Tang (Directors), Mr. R. Henderson (Secretary) and Dr. J. H. Sanders and Messrs R. G. Shewas, R. Hancock, H. F. Campbell, J. K. Gibson, M. A. Figueiredo, The Tsan Tai and Chan Siu Ki.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, as the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some days, I will now, with your permission, take them as read.

The result of the year's work is not so good as that of the previous twelve months; the gross profit for the year being \$495,255.61 against a profit last year of \$610,150. Dividend of the large amount—\$150,000—transferred to Reserve Account last year, your Directors consider that it is only necessary to transfer \$35,000 to that account this year which will then stand at \$200,000 and they feel justified in recommending the payment of the same dividend as last year, which will cost \$320,000. We propose to write \$15,000 off "Deepwater Bay Buildings and Machinery" in addition to the usual depreciation and we also propose to pay a bonus to the Staff of \$14,284.33 of which I am sure you will approve. I think, on the whole, the shareholders have reason to be satisfied with the position.

You will remember that in accordance with Resolutions passed at a meeting of shareholders held on the 15th December 1916 and 15th March 1917 the capital of the Company has been reduced from \$4,000,000 to \$3,000,000 by a cash payment to shareholders of \$1,000,000. It has been necessary to provide a sum of \$21,363.37 from this year's working account in order to write down the dollar value of our investment in 5 per cent. war loan to the equivalent of 3/4 exchange. Among the many difficulties the management have had to contend with, I would mention the enormous price of coal. This is the largest item of our prime cost and we are now paying \$32 per ton for coal for which we paid \$20 last year and \$10 the year before. A high rate of exchange has, of course, added to our difficulties, but our greatest trouble of all has been to secure transportation for our cargo when we have sold it. Not only have rates of freight been constantly increased but so much tonnage has been withdrawn that it has been extremely difficult to secure the necessary freight space on any terms. The natural consequence has been higher prices for our Cement and a falling off in sales, a state of things which we cannot hope will improve while the War lasts. As regards the supply of our raw materials, Tonkin has still been our mainstay. Stone has, however, come forward in rather better supply from Kwangtung and but for the unsettled state of the country we should no doubt have received considerably larger quantities. As you will remember, we voted \$5,000 to Hongkong War Charities last year and we propose to pay the same amount this year. I am quite sure that in doing so we have the approval of every shareholder present (Applause).

The CHAIRMAN proposed and the Hon. SIR PAUL CHATER seconded, the adoption of the Report and account and the motion was carried.

Mr. R. HANCOCK proposed, and Dr. SANDERS seconded, the re-election to the Board of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, and the motion was carried.

Mr. H. F. CAMPBELL proposed and Mr. Chau Siu Ki seconded, the re-election as auditors for the ensuing year of Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. R. Love, at a remuneration of \$500 each, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that Dividend Warrants would be ready on Monday and the meeting terminated.

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TELEGRAMS.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY'S MEMORANDUM.

HISTORICALLY VALUELESS.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.

Herr von Payer concluded his speech on Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum, in the Reichstag by saying:—

"Nobody will reproach Prince Lichnowsky on account of his belief in himself. He is free to make notes about events and his attitude thereto, but should have considered it a duty that his views should not become known to the public, and no matter how small his circle of readers, it was his duty to state nothing contradicting facts which he knew. As things now are, the Memorandum will cause enough harm amongst malevolent and superficial people. The Memorandum is absolutely valueless historically."

Herr von Payer next referred to a duplicate copy of a letter from Doctor Muehlton, who is now in Switzerland, and who was a member of Krupp's Directorate at the outbreak of war.

Herr von Payer said that Dr. Muehlton's letter referred to utterances of two highly placed gentlemen from which Dr. Muehlton concluded that the German Government in July 1914, lacked a desire for peace. Both these gentlemen had stated in writing that Dr. Muehlton suffered from nerves and he (von Payer) also considered Dr. Muehlton's statements to be those of a diseased mind.

After a brief discussion, Herr von Payer said that the Imperial Department of Justice had considered the question of taking criminal or disciplinary action against Prince Lichnowsky, with the result that, on various legal grounds it was found that the prosecution of Prince Lichnowsky for diplomatic high treason would not have been successful. There was no longer a question of disciplinary proceedings after Prince Lichnowsky had retired, and the Foreign Office had prohibited the Princes from publishing articles in the Press.

Dr. Stamm, the Foreign Under Secretary, said the Kaiser, in agreement with the Chancellor, appointed Prince Lichnowsky to the Ambassadorship in London, and Prince Lichnowsky had been zealous in his duties while in London, though his strong optimism with reference to the German relations with England did not agree with the views of the German Foreign Office. When Prince Lichnowsky's hopes of an understanding between Germany and England were destroyed by the war, Prince Lichnowsky returned to Germany, greatly excited and even then did not restrain his criticism of the German policy. This excitement increased owing to the German Press attacks against him, and this must be taken into consideration when judging the Memorandum.

Replying to criticisms on the meagreness of the German White Book, Dr. Stamm said it had to be compiled quickly so as to present to the Reichstag a clear picture of the question as to the guilt for the outbreak of war. He agreed that the Blue Book of other States were more voluminous but the German White Book contained no falsification.

Dr. Stamm concluded by announcing that a new edition of the German White Book was now being prepared.

THE "VORWAERTS" COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.

The Vorwaerts states that Prince Lichnowsky's brilliant testimony regarding the policy of the English may help to teach Germans to again think more calmly and more open-mindedly about England.

EXORBITANT LEGAL EXPENSES.

AMSTERDAM, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. G. W. Currie, Unionist Member for Leith, affirmed that an officer's widow was charged over £50 for official expenses in Madras for the completion of her title to £400 worth of shares in the Madras Rupee Company.

The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher replied that if Mr. Currie could give the officer's name, inquiry would be made.

A LIFE SAVER.

IT is said to say that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps, the stomach, diarrhoea, and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S LOSSES EXCEEDINGLY HEAVY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S REPORTS.

POWERFUL ATTACK ON 50-MILE FRONT.

ENEMY OBJECTIVES UNATTAINED.

London, Mar. 22. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

About eight o'clock this morning, after an intense bombardment of gas-shells and high explosives on the forward positions and back areas, the enemy launched a powerful infantry attack on a front of over 50 miles, between the river Oise, near La Fère, and the river Senne, near Croisilles.

There was hostile artillery activity on a wide front, northward of the La Bassée Canal and on the Ypres sector where it has been known for some time past, an attack was being prepared.

The enemy pressed the attack with the greatest vigour and determination. The day long and broke through outpost positions and penetrated battle positions in certain parts.

The enemy attacked in masses and his losses were exceptionally heavy. Severe fighting continued on the whole front.

Large numbers of reinforcements were observed, advancing behind the enemy's lines and several Divisions, which have been specially trained for this great attack, were identified, including the Prussian Guards.

Maps captured, depicting the enemy's intentions, show that he has not attained his objectives on any part of the front.

ENEMY'S EXCEEDINGLY HEAVY LOSSES.

Field-Marshal Haig, in a further message, says:—

Fighting continued last night along the whole front from the river Oise to the river Senne.

Our troops continue to hold the enemy in their battle positions.

During yesterday's attacks the enemy's massed infantry offered remarkable targets to rifles, machine-guns and artillery of which we took full advantage.

All reports testify to the enemy's exceedingly heavy losses.

No serious attack has yet developed this morning, but heavy fighting must still be expected.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' REPORTS.

ENGAGEMENT GENERAL ON 25-MILE FRONT.

London, Mar. 22.

Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, the War Correspondent, telegraphing from France, says the Germans had assembled an enormous number of guns for the preliminary bombardment, but this was not of long duration. It began at five o'clock in the morning, and at seven o'clock some German units had already left their trenches and attacked with heavy and light machine-guns. The engagement became general between nine and ten o'clock on a front of 25 miles.

The right of the German attack was aimed at Croisilles, Bullecourt and Lamécourt, while the left wing pushed in the direction of Bènaey and Hargicourt. Everywhere, the enemy suffered severely.

The fighting in the afternoon, developed into hard local struggles for points of vantage, such as a brickfield near Croisilles and ruined farm houses and canal locks, but at present it is useless to attempt to give details. One thing that is clear is that the enemy, for the first time in two years, has begun an attempt to break through.

Mr. Percival Phillips, another Press Correspondent in France, writes: The German Army south of the Scarpe seems to have delivered its first blow principally in the triangle of Arras-Cambrai and the Bapaume-Cambrai roads, while the Army south of Cambrai is striking against our trench systems in the region west of the Scheldt Canal. The enemy doubtless hopes to effect

a junction of both armies, cut off a considerable slice of the British front, and recover all the Hindenburg trenches lost four months ago.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, another Press Correspondent in France, says: At the moment there are only scraps of news, unconfirmed rumours and vague tidings of men hard-pressed, but holding out against repeated onslaughts. Words must pass before it is clear how much the enemy has gained or failed to gain by his first blow. Our troops are fighting not merely for their own lives but for the fate of England and all our race. To-day's battle is not bluff, but apparently the real thing in all its brutal force. One thing certain is the supreme valour of our men whatever may happen.

VIEWS OF THE EXPERTS.

The battlefield of Cambrai is the scene of the opening of the great German offensive which the enemy has been endeavouring to mask by subsidiary attacks at several points, namely, the Belgian sector, Rheims, Champagne and Verdun, without deceiving Field-Marshal Haig who was thoroughly prepared to meet the main onslaught when launched yesterday on the British right between the rivers Scarpe and Oise in the neighbourhood of St. Quentin. The probable object of the Germans is to drive a wedge between the British and the French and advance to Paris by the valley of the Oise simultaneously turning the whole French Left.

Experts anticipate that the enemy's tremendous rush is to gain ground at certain points and that he will strike hard in other sectors in order to pin down the Anglo-French reserves and endeavour to find a weak point in the line; but every confidence is felt in the ability of the British troops to singulantly repulse the enemy. In view of the certainty that the advance will be finally checked, after preliminary gains, experts in London find the German action in putting everything to hazard inexplicable, unless on the ground that the situation in Germany is more serious than has been supposed, and her rulers driven to a desperate venture.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH SECTORS.

London, Mar. 21.

A French communiqué states:— Towards the end of the night, there was an intense and prolonged bombardment on the sectors north and south-east of Rheims and also at various points in Champagne, where the Germans made several abortive attempts.

The enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse became very violent yesterday evening, a strong attack following, between Caupré, Wood and Bezonvaux. After violent hand-to-hand fighting, we drove back the enemy from some points where, in the first rush, he had succeeded in penetrating. We took some prisoners. After lively artillery activity, the enemy attacked, at 1.30 this morning, in the region of Momiény, in Lorraine. Our fire repulsed him with serious losses; the attack being resultless.

HEAVY ATTACKS ON FRENCH FRONT.

London, Mar. 22.

A French communiqué states:— During the day reciprocal artillery activity was very violent between Miette and the Aisne, the region of Rheims, the heights of Champagne and Ville-sur-Tourbe.

Three successive attacks in the Hurlin sector broke down under our fire or were thrown back by counter-attacks.

Raiding attempts east of Suippe were completely defeated. Our artillery caught and dispersed some German columns which were advancing south of the mouth of the Oise.

On the right of the Meuse and some points in Woëvre the enemy intensely bombarded our first lines.

BELGIANS BOMBARDED WITH POISON GAS.

London, Mar. 22.

A Berlin communiqué states:— There was lively artillery activity yesterday. During a Naval engagement last night off Dunkirk, enemy vessels bombarded our coast towards Lapanne.

There was a violent bombardment with poison gas-shells against our batteries on the whole front. It lasted throughout to-day.

DESTROYER ACTIONS.

FOUR OR FIVE ENEMY SHIPS SUNK.

NO ALLIED SHIPS LOST.

London, Mar. 21.

An Admiralty communiqué states:— Two British and three French destroyers off Dunkirk, between four and five o'clock this morning, engaged German destroyers which had previously bombarded the town for ten minutes.

Two enemy destroyers and two torpedo boats are believed to have been sunk. Survivors of two torpedo boats were picked.

No Allied vessels were sunk. A British destroyer was damaged but reached harbour.

The British casualties were slight. There were no French casualties.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, Mar. 22.

A French official announcement states:—

A division of French and British destroyers fought a detachment of German torpedo boats in the North Sea between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, sinking two.

Shortly afterwards the same division fought a second action with five large destroyers which had previously bombarded Dunkirk. One German destroyer was sunk, and two others probably lost.

We captured some prisoners.

It appears that three flotillas were ordered to bombard Dunkirk, Lapanne and Bruyères.

BRITISH MONITORS BOMBARD OSTEAD.

London, Mar. 22.

The Admiralty announces:—

British monitors successfully bombarded Ostend this afternoon. A naval air squadron destroyed five enemy aircraft.

British seaplanes reconnoitring in the Heligoland Bight, machine-gunned mine-sweepers.

There were no British casualties. All our aeroplanes returned.

THE OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE.

FURTHER POINTS OCCUPIED.

London, Mar. 21.

An official message from Palestine states:—

We consolidated and improved our positions and occupied El Musallabas and the high ground to the east, and three miles to the north of the Wadi Uja, and also Beitrima and Keirfut, near Bearballut.

The Australian flying corps dropped 470 bombs on El Kutani station and on trains. Direct hits were obtained.

THE OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

FRESH COLUMN ADVANCES INLAND.

London, Mar. 21.

An official message from East Africa states:—

"We have made contact with a strong enemy force in the Medobina coastal area."

A fresh column, disembarking at Mosambique, has occupied Nampula, which is 110 miles inland.

BRITISH AND GERMAN BOMBING.

London, Mar. 22.

A Press-Bureau communiqué says:—Excluding raids in Germany, the British and Australian airmen on the West Front in February dropped 5,200 bombs in the day time and 8,352 in night time. The enemy dropped 28 in the day time; in the area occupied by the British and 1,708 in the night time.

HUGE GERMAN WAR EXPENDITURE.

Amsterdam, Mar. 21.

In the Reichstag, the Financial Secretary stated that Germany's monthly war costs were now £187,500,000.

THE DUTCH SHIPPING.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, in a statement regarding the Dutch shipping, said the Allies deeply regretted that any Government should have appeared to assist the objects of German submarine warfare by not making the fullest use of its shipping. The Allies had been endeavouring for months past by negotiation and agreement to induce every country to use its shipping to the fullest extent. Referring to the abortive negotiations with Holland cabled on March 14th, Lord Cecil said one of the Dutch conditions then was that the ships should not enter the danger zone.

he Allies, however, recognised that even if an agreement including that condition were accepted, Germany could have rendered its navy by extending the danger zone.

After mentioning the Allies' liberal conditions cabled on the 14th inst. and outlined in President Wilson's proclamation, he stated that another Dutch condition was that ships should not carry war material. As almost everything at present was war material this condition also was not acceptable. Therefore the Allies felt the only course was to exercise their unquestionable right of requisitioning the use of the Dutch ships under the right of Angary. He emphasised that Great Britain was most anxious to act most carefully and in the least obnoxious way.

The repatriation of the Dutch crews, who would be treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration, had been provided for.

Lord Cecil confirmed that the Dutch ships henceforth leaving Dutch ports would not be brought into the Allied service except by agreement. The Allies had underpinned with 50,000 tons of wheat or flour in a North American port as soon as possible, and a similar quantity in a South American port. He hoped Holland would immediately send ships for it. The Allies were anxious to meet Holland in every way. There were approximately 450,000 tons of Dutch shipping in American ports and 350,000 in other ports.

PUBLIC OPINION.

LATER.

All comment on the taking over of the Dutch shipping emphasises that apart from the fact that Holland will not lose by it, the Allies by their action have relieved the Dutch Government from making what would have been a most difficult decision. The Dutch Government probably is very thankful for this because Germany cannot now accuse Holland of acquiescing.

THE SHIPPING POSITION.

AN ADMIRALTY SUMMARY.

London, Mar. 22.

The Press Bureau states:— The Admiralty statement summarises as follows the shipping position to the end of last year:

By British Foreign. Losses (tons) 7,079,000 4,750,000 Gains (new construction) 3,031,000 3,500,000 Enemy tonnage captured 780,000 1,800,000 Total gains 3,800,000 5,343,000

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Times says:—Sir Eric Geddes' statement had a linked reception in the House of Commons and will make a mixed impression outside. The summary of the state of British losses is not reassuring. The greatest hiatus in the statement is Sir Eric Geddes' silence on the conditions in the shipyards.

The Daily News says:—Public anxiety will not be alleviated by the figures which did little to enlighten the position. If the situation is to be redeemed a thousand men from the Army whom the shipbuilders demobilised in October must return to the shipyards.

The Daily Express says the story told by Sir Eric Lord is not pleasant and is not improved by the plain demonstration that shipbuilding has lacked a strong guiding expert hand. Lord Pirrie should be made the autocrat of the shipyards.

The Daily Mail says the facts are serious enough, but it faced in the right spirit they need not cause despair. We have been more successful in destroying submarines, but we have lost ground badly in replacing lost ships. Lord Pirrie's appointment is a welcome change.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

REDRESS TO BE DEMANDED.

London, Mar. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. J. F. Hope, Secretary to the Treasury, stated that the Government was determined to ensure redress for British war prisoners who had been improperly treated. He also stated that it had been thought desirable to transfer a number of German officers from the West of England to the East Coast. This was not a reprisal or a punishment, and the climate of the Kent and Essex coasts was probably better than that of a number of the prison camps in Germany.—(Cheers).

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS.

London, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir R. A. Cooper Mr. G. F. Hope said it had been found impracticable to arrange for the internment in a neutral country of British and Turkish prisoners of war owing to lack of accommodation in any available neutral country, and the difficulties of transporting a large number of Turks thereto from Egypt, India and Burma.

In reply to Mr. Feto, Mr. Hope said an agreement for reciprocal repatriation of British and Turkish prisoners was made on the grounds of health, not on length of captivity. It had been signed and was awaiting ratification by Turkey.

Replying to Mr. Gershom Stewart, Mr. Hope said a lot of recent information from repatriated prisoners respecting the Turkish internment camps showed that conditions were not more unfavourable than was expected. There was a slight tendency towards better treatment of prisoners in Turkey, but her difficulties were growing owing to the increasing scarcity and dearness of provisions and the depreciation of the Turkish paper currency.

THE NATIONAL MINERS' BALLOT.

NEARLY 30,000 MAJORITY AGAINST "COMB-OUT."

London, Mar. 21.

The National Miners' Ballot resulted in a majority of 28,756 votes against combining out 50,000 miners for the Army, as demanded by the Government.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY.

London, Mar. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, told the Executive of the Miners' Federation who presented the figures of the ballot on the subject of combining out, that the men required would be recruited for the Army.

THE NEW RUMANIAN CABINET.

COMPOSED OF INSIGNIFICANT POLITICIANS.

Jassy, Mar. 22.

The Marghiloman Cabinet has been formed. It consists of insignificant politicians, and includes only one ex-Minister.

It is expected that peace pourparlers will immediately be resumed.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

ANOTHER REFUSAL TO FORM A CABINET.

Madrid, Mar. 21.

Senor Mañra has been instructed to form a Cabinet.

Senor Mañra refused to form a Cabinet as Senor La Cierva insisted upon remaining in the War Ministry, to which Senor Mañra would not agree.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE PENSIONERS.

London, Mar. 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Gase, the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher stated that arrangements would be announced in India shortly for putting into effect the provisions of the Royal Warrant of December 12, 1917, including the extension of the period for electing to take pensions on completion of 22 years' service.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

EVERY family should be provided with Chamberlain's Pain Expeller at all times. Sprains may be treated in much less time when promptly treated. Chamberlain's Pain Expeller is the only remedy that will relieve the most serious cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, and headache, and it is so easy to use that it can be given to the most delicate.

The Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher replied that he had no information in this connection and enquiries would be made from the Raj as to the position of the Indian Civil Service pensioners.

The result was as follows:—

Post Elyn 1. Captain Dryfus 2. Ballymac 3. The betting was 5-2 Post Elyn 20-1 Captain Dryfus and Ballymac. Seven men were won by four Jags and Ballymac was the third.

WHY NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE PRESENT RATE OF EXCHANGE?

We issue Policies in Sterling and Gold Dollars as well as in Local Currency. For Particulars apply to— F. M. WELLER, Manager SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, 12, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

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OTHERS LOOK THE SAME "MALTHOID" IS THE SAME EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE! A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our expert Guaranteed right! Free particulars from BRADLEY & Co. Ltd. Hongkong.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

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(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES).

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PRIZES:

If \$500,000 is available for distribution:—

WAR CHARITIES will receive	\$125,000
FIRST PRIZE	\$187,500
SECOND PRIZE	\$56,250
THIRD PRIZE	\$37,500
100 PRIZES of \$1,000 to \$500	\$93,750
Total	\$500,000

YOUR \$5 TICKET

MAY WIN YOU

ANY ONE OF ABOVE PRIZES.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores.

THE WAR NATIONAL.

London, Mar. 21.

The "War National" was won by Post Elyn.

The result was as follows:—

Post Elyn 1. Captain Dryfus 2. Ballymac 3. The betting was 5-2 Post Elyn 20-1 Captain Dryfus and Ballymac. Seven men were won by four Jags and Ballymac was the third.

(Continued on page 8.)

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from	Due Marseilles	Due London
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IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETHELM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
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THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Cabin furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
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Superintendent.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR
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VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10th, 1918.

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On to East & Co. Limited General Agents

THE TWO HANDS.

A MIRACLE OF SURGERY.

[By HAROLD BROSSE in the "DAILY CHRONICLE"]

"Major Gillies is operating now; perhaps you would like to see?"
Well, I will try to see.
But first of all, give me leave to reflect. Here in this beautiful garden in the caving of rocks; that wide-spreading Turkish oak was brought hither, they tell me, by a Crusader; the old manor-house across the lawn, with a magnolia reaching up to its clustered tiles, with its hanging porch above the garden-door, with its long windows catching the sunlight, is beautiful—and yet haunted. It is all haunted. It is haunted by the absence of children. Where are the children of this English home? Why have they been driven out? The place is a symbol. All the love which made it a home seems now to be weeping. I should like to be quiet, or that I might hear more certainly the sound of that weeping. Perhaps if I waited the weeping would cease and the past return—a ghost-child wave to me from a window, or a girl's voice singing a seventeenth century song float out to the garden from one of those panelled rooms, or a mother come to the door kissing the cheek of a baby held in her arms.

This house which was once a home and is now only a house stands in its silent garden as a reproach to humanity, as a symbol of War. It asks, "Where are my children?"

"You had better put on a linen coat," says my guide.

Very well; but it makes me feel like Bernard Partridge's picture of H. G. Wells in a surprise. I fold my hands in front of me, and follow my guide, like a nervous curate.
IN THE OPERATING ROOM
The operating-room is full of light. It is spacious and uncluttered. The smell of drugs is not oppressive. A little group of quiet people are gathered in the centre. I notice two nurses standing perfectly still. Just beyond these women are three or four men, masked and gloved. I am introduced to Major Gillies, who bows to me and then turns to his patient.

The patient is sitting up on the operating table. He is naked to the waist, and the whole of his flesh is painted a reddish yellow with iodine. It is only by an effort that I can bring myself to look at his face. What I see I dare not describe. I hear one of the greatest surgeons in England whisper to a doctor at my side, "Did you ever see an anaesthetic more perfectly administered?" They are raptured by the perfection of the patient's repose. I can see that the patient is a man, and I can see that once upon a time this man had a face; but I am thinking not of the anaesthetic, not even of the damnable wickedness of war; only how long I shall be able to stand looking at this dreadful creature who is still a man.

Major Gillies is about to operate. The patient's position is not quite suitable. He puts a yellow gloved hand on the patient's yellow shoulder and touches him. The effect upon me is like a shock. What was something like a man, seems of sudden to be a figure stuffed with straw. The figure flops to one side, soulless, boneless.

"You understand what we are going to do?"

I shake my head.
Major Gillies points with his knife to the man's chest. There, faintly marked on the reddish-yellow flesh, as it were with this pencil stroke, is the shape of a face. "These spots here are the eyes; this is where the nose will be, and here you see the mouth we shall give him." Good God, it seizes me to the bone that pencilled face on the man's chest, like a mark; and above that, the pencilled face on the chest, the old blasted and shattered face that a few days ago had the beauty and freshness of youth; why do surgeons speak of these things as a landscape gardener of his plans?

Who would have dreamed that the ex-Tsar, a year ago the richest monarch in the world, would ever feel the pinch of poverty? Yet the news comes from Tobolsk that his late Majesty (who has not escaped after all) "is temporarily inconvenienced by the non-arrival of his baggage." The probability is that Lenin has consigned the Imperial coffers to the already "distributed" Imperial estates.

Someone whispers to me: "You see those little swellings on the shoulder? Those are bits of bones which have been taken from the man's ribs and placed there to form the cartilage of the nose. What is going to happen is this: the whole face, the chest, when everything is ready, will be lifted up and placed over the disfigured face; the nose will be built up with the cartilage taken from the ribs; it will be lined with the real living skin; the tissue, fed naturally by blood, will grow in its new place like a graft; and then all scars will be removed. The man's face will be as natural and real a face as any in the world."

Yes, well, let me see how long I can stand it. But how hot it is now, how suffocating!
There is silence now. The knife goes to work. The miracle has actually happened. I glance at the nurses; they are like statues. I watch the dresser as he works. How simply, how easily he follows the surgeon's knife! I am looking below the skin, seeing behind the beautiful covering of man's wonderful but mortal body. I begin to feel. How hot it is! My mouth is dry. Yes, it is wonderful, most wonderful, this science of surgery. A miracle, but I can't stand it. Let me get out. What a distraction I should make dropping down in my surprise, enough, I am strong, to walk across the room? Yes, if I go now. Now, now, as quietly as I can.
Outside the theatre I am shown photographs. He who shows them to me, a lawyer who has volunteered to leave as registrar, is enthusiastic in a depressing manner. "Oh, yes," he keeps saying, "we are getting on, getting on, science isn't doing so badly; look at this photograph—not so bad, is it? No, not so bad; oh, yes, we are getting on—getting on."

SURVIVOR IN OWN SCULPTURE
It is easier, with my surplus of smoking, a cigarette, by an open window, thus to follow the wonders of surgery. What photographs these are! Mr. Derwent Wood, the most imaginative of our English sculptors, in the early days of the war made masks for disfigured soldiers, so wonderful that across a room they looked natural. But now surgery is its own sculptor. A revolution has come. A new face is grafted on, and grows there, and becomes a real face—not a mask that hides horror. I am shown photographs so repulsive that they could not be published. A splash of lead in the centre of a boy's face turns it to a caricature; so inconceivably laughable that you gasp and shudder. But these masks that hide horror, I am shown the Queen's Hospital at Sidcup, look at the last photographs of them before they go back again to the trenches. They are as handsome and smiling as any youth in the world. Those new faces are as real as your face, variable faces, unchangeable, beautiful. And in many cases only six months separate the one photograph from the other. "Oh, yes," we are getting on—not so bad, not so bad."

I begin to understand the symbolism of this place. The old manor-house is the domestic life of a free people, for which our sons fight at the risk of death and disfigurement. War is the calamity of man's unreason which has emptied the house and garden of its children. The surgeons represent one of the hands of Science, which out of destruction wrought by the other hand is building up again the face of life. The cheerfulness of everyone is the unconquerable soul of man.

Wherever I go in this beautiful garden I find men with bandaged faces, or men whose faces have been mended. They are perfectly happy. They are laughing and jesting. You find them playing billiards. You see them reading and smoking. They look up as we pass and salute my companion. Then they turn to their games.
At the beginning of the war many of those who were disfigured destroyed themselves. They could not face their womenfolk. But whatever damage man may do on this earth, sooner or later he repairs it. Let us cling to that faith.
When the war is over children will come back and play in the garden of this old manor-house. While Science busy elsewhere will be inventing fresh means for destruction. But always the children will come back—for Science has two hands, the one of unreason with which she destroys our peace, the other of reason with which she repairs it.

Who would have dreamed that the ex-Tsar, a year ago the richest monarch in the world, would ever feel the pinch of poverty? Yet the news comes from Tobolsk that his late Majesty (who has not escaped after all) "is temporarily inconvenienced by the non-arrival of his baggage." The probability is that Lenin has consigned the Imperial coffers to the already "distributed" Imperial estates.

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

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AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
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War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years after purchase
£2500
£1.
FREE OF INCOME TAX
For every 10s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 8 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.
Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all of their equivalent.
Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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(4) No person may acquire more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 10s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for £25 (purchase price £25) and £50 (purchase price £50) are issued without books. The £1, £5, and £25 Certificates are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.
Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller, and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.
If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June 1918.
(For examples of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value	5 years	10 years	15 years	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	45 years	50 years
£1	1.00	1.08	1.16	1.24	1.32	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.64	1.72
£5	5.00	5.40	5.80	6.20	6.60	7.00	7.40	7.80	8.20	8.60
£10	10.00	10.80	11.60	12.40	13.20	14.00	14.80	15.60	16.40	17.20
£25	25.00	27.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00	43.00
£50	50.00	54.00	58.00	62.00	66.00	70.00	74.00	78.00	82.00	86.00
£100	100.00	108.00	116.00	124.00	132.00	140.00	148.00	156.00	164.00	172.00
£250	250.00	270.00	290.00	310.00	330.00	350.00	370.00	390.00	410.00	430.00
£500	500.00	540.00	580.00	620.00	660.00	700.00	740.00	780.00	820.00	860.00

N.B.—The Investment may be any multiple of 10s. 6d. up to £500 10s.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF FIDELITY £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong May 7, 1917

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 862,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.
Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
O. CHAMBERLIN, Acting Manager.
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line
OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA," and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 Tons each.
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.
The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at: Noon
S.S. "COLOMBIA" WEDNESDAY, Mar. 27th, 1918
S.S. "VENEZUELA" WEDNESDAY, Apr. 24th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR" WEDNESDAY, May 22nd, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Ltd. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
RESERVE FUND £15,000,000
STERLING £1,500,000,000
SILVER 19,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF FIDELITY £15,000,000
PROFITABLES £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoyle, Chairman,
G. T. M. Fikins, Esq., Deputy Chairman,
F. C. Butcher, Esq., Hon. Mr. D. Lauder,
S. H. Dowell, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. D. Part, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbey, Esq., Hon. Mr. R. Shollin,
W. L. Patterson, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 6 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 4 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong May 14, 1918.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF FIDELITY £1,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. O. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong May 7, 1917

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed 1,125,000
Paid-up 862,500
Reserve Fund 600,000

BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.
Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
O. CHAMBERLIN, Acting Manager.
No. 4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6, 1917

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ¥40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ¥20,000,000
RESERVE FUND ¥23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:
BOMBAY, NEWCHANG
CALCUTTA, NEW YORK
CHANGHAI, OSAKA
DAIKIN (DAIKIN) PEKIN
FUSUO (MURDER) RANGOON
HANKOW, SHANGHAI
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
KAI YUEN, SHANGHAI
Kobe, SHANGHAI
LONDON, SHANGHAI
LOS ANGELES, TOKYO
LYON, TIENTSIN
MADRID, YOKOHAMA

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
EISHI ONO,
Manager.
Hongkong 11 March, 1918.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING

DOES AT
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE
BOOKS & PAMPHLETS SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars, Programmes, Menus, etc., etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

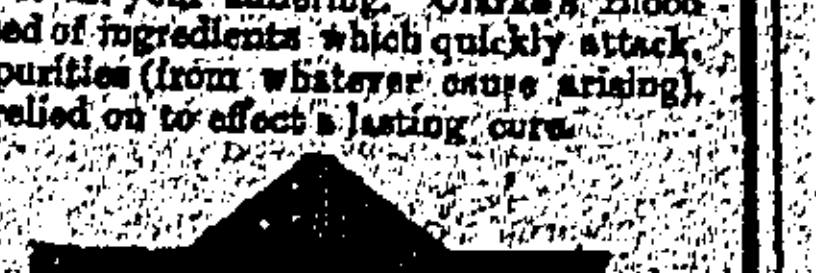
Clean, Prompt and prompt.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Boils, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.
IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.
All these are sure signs of Jugging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood, the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clark's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising) and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARK'S BLOOD MIXTURE is testified by a most remarkable collection of unqualified testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Bile or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Only 20 spots of Clark's Blood Mixture will free you from any skin eruption. Of all Chemists and Stores. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



THE WORLD'S BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.
CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.



TANG YUK, District Manager of the LEE SHUN TING, 14, D'ALMEIDA STREET, TERMS VERY MODERATE.

